

Defendant Ross is alleged to have misused the APFA credit card on several matters during his term in office.

Plaintiff alleged in the Article VII grievance and heard are described as follows:

Defendant is charged with eight (8) specific violations of the Policy Manual and the APFA Constitution.

(1) Misuse of Credit Card:

As APFA National President, Plaintiff Ross was provided an APFA credit card.

- a. Defendant Ross spent thousands on purchasing sheets, blankets, pillows, mattresses, furniture as well as smaller items such as toilet paper and candy.
- b. Defendant Ross purchased over \$3600 in furniture on his APFA credit card and had it delivered to his personal residence in South Lake, Texas.
- c. Defendant Ross charged an APFA rental truck in August 2016.

(2) Rental Car:

Defendant Ross is charged with billing APFA for a rental car for six months at a cost of over \$6200.00 Ross was considered living in the DFW area and was not entitled to a rental car.

(3) Reimbursement:

Defendant Ross claimed mileage that he was not entitled to, including the period when he had a rental car.

(4) SAF/MEA and meal expenses—Change of formula to include Meal Expense Allowance (MEA) and Special Assignment Fee (SAF):

Defendant Ross and his fellow officers changed the longstanding formula for Vacation reimbursement. Defendant Ross also violated the detailed language of the APFA expense policy by charging thousands of dollars of unauthorized meals to his APFA credit card.

(5) Payout of Vacation—Change of Formula to include MEA and SAF and an office stipend in with wages when considering the reimbursement of sick and vacation time. This was discovered when the pay for the Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer was looked at more closely by the next administration long after the Ross Administration had left office.

(6) Maintaining an Office:

Defendant Ross claimed thousands for maintaining an office he was not entitled to.

(7) Payout of Vacation Days:

Defendant Ross received compensation for expense payments beyond his term in office.

(8) Buyout: Defendant Ross collected compensation in two forms. (1) MEA and SAF (2) Maintaining an office outside Residence.

Defendant argued at the hearing that these Article VII charges were filed by the Charging Party (Plaintiff) as a weapon against Ross and the Officers of the Ross Administration.

This matter was submitted to this Alternate Article VII Arbitrator to make a decision on the charges cited herein.

THE RELEVANT PORTIONS OF THE APFA CONSTITUTION AND POLICY MANUAL

THE APFA CONSTITUTION

Article I. Section 7. DEFINITIONS:

As used in this Constitution, the following words or terms shall mean:

- E. "Duty"** means an obligation of performance, care or observance which rests upon a person in any position or fiduciary capacity with or as a member of the APFA.
- M. "Privilege"** means a benefit or advantage enjoyed by a person in any position or fiduciary capacity with or as a member of the APFA.
- O. "Responsibility"** means an obligation to answer for a duty to act or a failure to act by a person in any position or fiduciary capacity with or as a member of the APFA.
- Q "Rights"** means those powers and/or privileges inherent to a person in any position or fiduciary capacity with or as a member of the APFA.

Article II. Section 2. OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERS:

Members of the Association do accept and agree to abide by this Constitution of the APFA as it is in force or as it may be altered, added to, deleted from, or amended in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution. Ignorance of this Constitution will not be considered a proper excuse for any violation of the provisions contained herein. Inherent in the rights, privileges, duties, and responsibilities of membership in the APFA is the obligation to responsibly exercise these rights, privileges, duties, and responsibilities.

Section 3. BILL OF RIGHTS OF MEMBERS

- B.** All members of the APFA shall have access to all administrative and financial reports and records except as provided in Section 5.B(1) of this Article II.

Article III, GOVERNMENT OF THE APFA

Section 3 Board of Directors

- A.** The Board of Directors is authorized and empowered to take any and all lawful action consistent with this Constitution to safeguard and protect the APFA, and the rights and privileges, duties and responsibilities of the officers, representatives and members of the APFA. The Board of Directors is authorized to interpret this constitution and to establish, prescribe and adopt such other policies which may be consistent with this constitution as required for the direction and management of the affairs of the APFA.

- L. Jurisdiction and Duties:** The Board of Directors shall have the following rights, privileges, duties and responsibilities;
1. Set policy for the APFA;
 2. Modify the APFA Policy Manual as it deems appropriate;
 3. Approve the annual budget;
 4. Set annual goals for the APFA as it deems appropriate;
 5. Assign to each Ad Hoc Member of the Executive Committee those Presidents with whom s/he shall maintain regular contact and communication;
 6. Determine the number of administrative, committee, and support positions as may be required under Article IX of this Constitution to meet the needs of the membership;
 7. Nominate and appoint members of the National Balloting Committee and Budget Committee when appointments are appropriate;
 8. Review the base assignment of any OAL Operation or satellite and, when necessary alter operation or satellite assignments.
While not limited to the following, the Board of Directors may:
 9. Review the dues structure of the Association;
 10. Override the Executive Committee rejection of a proposed Collective Bargaining Agreement;
 11. Establish the Regions and the National Vice President will assign the Regional Representatives;
 12. Establish, combine, delete or change the duties, responsibilities and specific job descriptions of administrative, committee and support personnel in accordance with the provisions of Article IX of this Constitution for budgetary or policy reasons, taking into consideration the recommendations of the National Officers;
 13. Direct special mailings to the membership;
 14. Recognize the accomplishments and achievements of members of the APFA;
 15. Give annual awards;
 16. Confer Honorary membership;
 17. Approve hardship dues forgiveness and review other hardship requests that may be brought before the Board;
 18. Appoint special committees;
 19. Appoint or change the Article VII Arbitrator or Alternate Article VII Arbitrator(s);
 20. Approve Article VII administrative changes;
 21. Suspend officers or representatives pursuant to Article VII;
 22. Take any and all appropriate action deemed necessary by the Board and in accordance with this Constitution to promote the welfare of the members of the APFA, and this shall include the right to reverse an action or decision of the Executive Committee, National Officers or other representatives, except as provided in this Article III, Section 4.J.11 or Article VIII, Section 6. of this Constitution.

Article VII. Section 1. Grounds For Charges:

Any member is subject to fine, suspension or expulsion, or suspension from or removal from office, for any of the following acts:

- A. Failure to pay dues, assessments or penalties levied by the Association.
- B. Advocating, or working toward, the displacement of the APFA as bargaining representative (providing that advocating, or working toward an affiliation, merger or federation of the APFA pursuant to Article XII of this Constitution shall not be grounds for discipline);
- C. Willfully acting as a strike breaker during any work stoppage duly authorized by the Association; (1) Notwithstanding Section 1.C., above (which provides as a grounds for charges willfully acting as a strike breaker during any work stoppage duly authorized by the Association) APFA shall not process any charge of willfully acting as a strike breaker during the November 1993 strike against American Airlines.
- D. Willful violation of a Flight Attendant's Collective Bargaining Agreement
- E. Theft or embezzlement of Association monies or property
- F. Willful violation of an express Article of this Constitution, or of a proper and express written resolution or policy of the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee
- G. Willfully acting in a manner that causes the Association to violate its legal obligations; or
- H. Willfully bringing charges without reasonable basis against another member, officer, or representative of the Association, should such charges be dismissed for any reason by the Article VII Arbitrator designated herein, or should such charges not be sustained by the Article VII Arbitrator.

APFA POLICY MANUAL

Section 5.G.1. Trip Removal and Expense Policy – Other Expenses

- 1. Actual out-of-pocket expenses incurred by a member in conducting APFA business will be reimbursed to the extent provided in this policy. In all cases, receipts must be submitted to verify the expense and to substantiate reimbursement. Expense reimbursement is not intended to be for the personal profit of the APFA member, but to compensate him / her for actual expenses and losses and is exclusive of other applicable reimbursement provisions in this policy.

Section 5.F.5.a. Trip Removal and Expense Policy–Meal Expense/Allowance

- a. Representatives are authorized to pay for and to be reimbursed for the meal, snack or beverage of a guest(s) or other business associate(s) on those occasions when the representative would reasonably be considered the host of an authorized APFA function or meeting.
- (1) Discretion and good judgment should be used when exercising this privilege and when incurring such legitimate and necessary Business-Related Expense. Abuse, as determined by the Executive Committee, may lead to limitation or revocation of this privilege.
- (2) The reimbursement of a Business-Related Expense shall not count against a representative's MEA.

Section 5.H. Relocation

1. Upon assuming office/appointment, National Officer(s)/Chairs shall be expected and, for the purpose of this policy, shall be considered to reside in the DFW area. The DFW area, for purposes of this policy, shall not exceed a seventy-five (75) mile radius from APFA Headquarters.
2. If, on the date of his/her election, a National Officer does not reside in the DFW area, s/he shall be reimbursed for actual moving expenses for relocation from/to his/her place of permanent primary residence by a certified mover as a condition of employment with the APFA, to a maximum of ten thousand (\$10,000) per round trip move.
 - a. The provisions of H.2 above must be exercised within six (6) months following the end of the last term of office of the National Officer and must be substantiated by invoice or bill.
3. A National Officer may choose not to relocate to the DFW area but may, instead, choose to accept suitable furnished accommodations paid for by the APFA as provided in H.7. below. If a National Officer accepts such accommodations in lieu of relocation expenses as provided in H.2. above, the following will apply:

....
7. Incoming National Officers incoming and other Representatives shall normally be able to use outgoing National Officers or Representatives furniture and furnishings rather than replace these items with each change of National Officer or Representative, subject to the right to reasonably refuse furniture and furnishings.

PLAINTIFF'S ARGUMENT

Plaintiff argued the violations center on Defendant Ross assuming office as the APFA National President and moving to Dallas, TX during the months of April 2016 through October 2016. Defendant Ross misused the APFA credit card on several matters during his term in office. The APFA Policy Manual provides that National Officers will be provided up to \$10,000 in moving expenses or, provided they can demonstrate a permanent residence outside of DFW, the officer can get a corporate apartment furnished by APFA. Defendant Ross leased an apartment at the Bear Creek complex on June 1, 2016, thus he chose both options for relocation when he is only to choose one option. Defendant Ross purchased \$3600 of furniture from Ashley Furniture to be delivered to his home in South Lake, Texas. Defendant Ross had a rental car for six months at a cost of \$6,200.00. He was living in the DFW area and was not entitled to a rental car. Defendant Ross claimed mileage when he was not entitled to claim mileage. Defendant Ross and his fellow officers changed the longstanding formula for Vacation reimbursement. Defendant Ross violated the detailed language of the APFA expense policy by charging thousands of dollars of unauthorized meals to his APFA credit card. The change of formula to include MEA and SAF with an office stipend in wages when considering the reimbursement of sick and vacation time. This was discovered when the pay for the Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer was looked at more closely by the next administration long after the Ross Administration had left office. Defendant Ross claimed for maintaining an office he was not entitled to. Defendant Ross received compensation for expense payments beyond his term in office. Defendant Ross collected compensation in two forms. (1) MEA and SAF (2) and maintaining an office outside Residence when he was not working.

DEFENDANT’S ARGUMENT

Defendant Ross argued the alleged violations were the direct result of the “Ross Transition Agreement.” Defendant argued that charged violation No. 5: Payout of Vacation, Charged Violation, No. 6: Maintaining an Office, Charged Violation No. 7: Payout of Vacation Days and Charged Violation No. 8: Buyout are a part of the Transition Agreement (TA).

Defendant Ross argued the “Ross Transition Agreement” was deemed to be a legally authorized by Arbitrator Valverde in the Arbitration case, Moyer vs BOD (2018) dated September 21, 2021. Arbitrator Valverde ruled the dispute that Ross received a benefit was “without merit.” The charges in that case were dismissed. Defendant argued that it stands to reason the accusers (Plaintiff) would have no claim that Defendant Ross received a benefit from the “Ross Transition Agreement” that he was not entitled to and any alleged violation stemming from his acceptance of the agreement, should be dismissed.

Defendant Ross argued the arbitrator, designated in these Article VII proceedings, has the jurisdiction and authority to rule on the validity of charges and the remedy sought by the Plaintiff to the allegation. Did former National President Ross knowingly or “willfully” violate an express Article of the APFA Constitution or Policy Manual, and did Ross “willfully” violate any express Article of the Constitution and/or Policy Manual when he accepted the terms of the “Ross Transition Agreement”? The arbitrator also has the jurisdiction and authority to dismiss the Article VII Charges against the Defendant.

Defendant Ross argued with respect to the *misuse of the APFA credit card* that multiple alleged purchases violated Policy Manual 5.G – Business Related Expenses. Defendant argued Business Related Expenses are actually defined in Policy Manual Section 5.F.5. Section 5.G, “Other Expenses” where it states,

5.G Other Expenses – Actual out-of-pocket expenses incurred by a member conducting APFA business will be reimbursed to the extent provided in this policy. In all cases, receipts must be submitted to verify the expense and to substantiate reimbursement. Expense reimbursement is not intended to be for personal profit of the APFA member, but to compensate him/her for actual expenses and losses and is exclusive of other applicable reimbursement provisions in this policy.

Defendant Ross argued the Plaintiff cited the wrong policy in their support of these charges, evidence of their lack of understanding the process and policy. No purchases were made on the APFA union credit card were submitted for reimbursement on the weekly/monthly expenses. Receipts were submitted for each credit card charge and reviewed per policy by the appropriate accounting and legal departments. Plaintiff admitted they did not review any other administrations union credit card charges for similar purchases or past practice or for expenses when said officers relocated to DFW.

Defendant Ross argued with respect to the *misuse of a Rental Car* was billed to the National President’s department during the timeframe according to the Plaintiff allegation, is coincidental to the timeframe of the Ross relocation, but was not as a condition of the relocation. 2016 APFA Policy Manual Section 5.H – Relocation – was silent on the use of rental cars in connection with or during the timeframe of a relocation. This issue was previously reviewed by the APFA BOD at the time the email was sent to the National Treasurer in March 2019. The APFA BOD and Budget Committee members tasked with this review took no action on this matter and the issue was closed. Defendant argued that several rental cars were rented through the President’s office for numerous representatives during this time frame and not specifically to Bob Ross for personal use. Department representatives having access to rental cars during this timeframe included, but is not limited to, uniform committee members, toxic fume events and other committee representatives. At no time did the Plaintiff cite evidence that a rental car was provided for Ross’ sole personal use.

Defendant Ross argued with respect to *mileage* the following that he did not fail in his responsibility to act in accordance with the APFA Policy Manual by citing a violation of Section 5.G. – Other Expenses / Mileage.

5.G.1.b. (1).(a) Mileage:

[2]. Mileage shall not be reimbursed for travel between the representatives’ residence and an APFA office that has been provided for the primary use of the representative for a period in excess of 31 days.

Defendant Ross states that the Plaintiff have formed their own theory and alleged that former APFA National President, Bob Ross is in violation for claiming mileage for attending meetings with the Company or claiming mileage for any event outside of APFA headquarters while conducting APFA business while using a rental car. At no time did Ross file for reimbursement for mileage from his residence to the APFA headquarters. The Plaintiff did not

present evidence that Ross claimed a mileage reimbursement while using a rental car and not his own vehicle. Defendant Ross submits Section 5.G.b.1.a.1., is silent on a specific vehicle to be used in the reimbursement of mileage. At any given time, an APFA Representative could be subject to using their personal vehicle or a “Rental Car” for conducting APFA business.

Defendant Ross argued with respect to *SAF/MEA and meal expenses* that he did not fail in his responsibility to act in accordance with the APFA Policy Manual by citing a violation of Section 5.F: Business Related Expenses. He states that the APFA had no policy on how to differentiate or separate any amounts from the guaranteed MEA/SAF totals when National Officers, Regional Representatives, National Chairs, or other Representatives, who are authorized a full month trip removal pay and are receiving guaranteed stipends of MEA/SAF and are considered a host of an authorized APFA meeting. APFA also had no policy in place until 2021, for a National Officer in relation to one’s union credit card practice.

Special Assignment Fee (SAF) Policy:

The intent of the SAF is explained in Section 5.E.1

5.E.1.a. – The intent of the Special Assignment Fee (SAF) is to offer payment to the representatives for the days that they conduct APFA business in excess of their normal scheduled bid line. Amounts paid under this arrangement are reportable as wages on the representative’s W-2 and are subject to withholding and payment of employment taxes.

5.E.4.a.(1) – If a Representative performs work for the APFA, and is not otherwise paid for that day’s work by means of an APFA Paid Trip Removal.....such representative shall receive the Daily SAF for work performed in accordance with the following schedule.

Calculation for the National Officers’ SAF is specifically delineated in Section 5.E.4.c – SAF Rates – Monthly –

(c)National Officers and Regional Representatives: \$400 minimum, but not to exceed \$500 maximum.

Meal Expense/Meal Expense Allowance (MEA)

Defendant Ross argued with respect to the *payout of vacation* that he did not fail in his responsibility to act in accordance with the APFA Policy Manual by citing a violation of 5.E.4 Special Assignment Fee (SAF) above and 5.F.1 Meal Expense Allowance (MEA) rates.

Guaranteed MEA at Residence is explained in Section 5.F.3.a

5.F.3.a – On days a representative is both trip removed and performing work for the APFA at his/her residence city, such representative will receive a “Guaranteed MEA at Residence” in lieu of any actual MEA at residence as provided in F.2.

5.F.3.d – National Officers, Regional Representatives, National Chairs and other representatives who are authorized full month trip removal or the equivalent shall receive a “Guaranteed MEA at Residence” of Three Hundred dollars (\$300) per month.

Section 5.F.4.a – Calculation of MEA

National Officers, Regional Representatives, National Chairs and other representatives who are authorized full month trip removal or the equivalent (e.g. “Payback as provided in D above) shall receive a minimum MEA of Three Hundred dollars (\$300) per month

Maintaining an Office Outside of Residence (MOOR)

Maintaining an Office outside of residence is required of APFA President, as the office is located and maintained at APFA Headquarters and is paid in addition to SAF.

5.E.4.c.(3).(a) – A National Officer, Regional Representative, National Chair, Base President and/or Base Vice-President who is required to maintain an APFA office outside of his/her place of residence shall be paid an additional two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per month over and above the minimum monthly SAF provided above, or the actual SAF subject to reimbursement, whichever is greater.

5.F.1.a.(1) – Per Diem Rate (Accountable Plan)

(1) All members shall be entitled to an APFA Meal Expense Allowance (MEA) while performing work for the APFA. Also required for the purposes of calculating how much Special Assignment Fee (SAF) an officer receives, it is imperative that the officer fill out the required weekly paperwork that would ascertain how many hours were worked for the APFA.

Defendant Ross argued that all payouts and formula used to calculate the payout for vacation, sick and end of term buyout of accrued and unused Sick and Vacation days occurred after former APFA President Ross had left office and was the product of a Transition Agreement and not specific to APFA Policy. Through sworn testimony, former APFA National Treasurer, Eugenio Vargas, used full salary vs basic salary in these calculations, which include MEA and SAF in compliance with the terms of the controlling document, the Ross TA.

Defendant Ross argued that a National Officer or Regional Representative on a full month trip removal shall receive per policy a \$500 maximum of SAF payment. National Officers, Regional Representatives, National Chairs and other APFA Representatives on a full month trip removal shall receive a minimum Guaranteed MEA of \$300 per month. Each National Officer, per policy, each month received the guaranteed amount of \$1050 (\$500 SAF, \$300 MEA and \$250 MOOR) in addition to basic salary. This amount was determined by the APFA Accounting Department. and was the combined stipend included as Salary and Benefits per the Ross TA used by the former APFA Treasurer, after Ross left office, to calculate the daily rate of unused Sick and Vacation Days that Ross was not allowed to use during his final 5 months as National President to “make him whole.” These amounts were paid after Ross left office and as a condition of the Ross TA. It is irrational for the Plaintiff to request that weekly timesheets were required to receive these payments for the months after Ross left office.

Defendant Ross argued that on January 14, 2022, an APFA document surfaced that was withheld from document retrieval that corroborates the Policy Manual was not the controlling document to the Ross TA and therefore Ross was paid in compliance with the TA. This document would have been exculpatory to the defense of Mr. Ross on this and other matters pertaining to the Ross TA had it been provided.

Defendant Ross with respect to “*maintain an office outside of residence*” that he did not fail in his responsibility to act in accordance with the APFA Policy Manual by citing a violation of Section 5.E.3 Maintaining an Office Outside of Residence. The maintaining an office outside of residence is required of APFA President, as the office is located and maintained at APFA Headquarters and is paid in addition to SAF.

5.E.4.c.(3).(a) – A National Officer, Regional Representative, National Chair, Base President and/or Base Vice-President who is required to maintain an APFA office outside of his/her place of residence shall be paid an additional two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per month over and above the minimum monthly SAF provided above, or the actual SAF subject to reimbursement, whichever is greater.

Defendant Ross argued that each National Officer, per policy, each month received the guaranteed amount of \$1050. This amount included \$500 for SAF, \$300 for MEA and \$250 for office outside of residence. This amount was determined by the APFA Accounting Department and provided to all National Officers as part of their salary. This charge also should be dismissed as Ross did not pay himself the payments under the terms of the Ross TA.

Defendant Ross argued with respect to the *payout of vacation days* that he did not fail in his responsibility to act in accordance with the APFA Policy Manual by citing a violation of Section 6.B.1: National Officer Salary and Benefits. Defendant Ross states that any change to the formula used to calculate the payout for vacation, sick and end of term buyout occurred after former APFA President Ross had left office. Through sworn testimony, former APFA National Treasurer, Eugenio Vargas, used full salary vs basic salary in these calculations, in compliance with the Ross TA.

Defendant Ross argued the Ross Transition Agreement stated Ross would be paid any and all accrued and unused sick and vacation from April 1, 2016 – July 31, 2018. The calculation of the unused days was to be paid as though Ross was able to use any of those days while in office as President for his remaining 5 months had he not resigned. There was no agreement that these days were to be paid per Policy as the Plaintiff insists. An investigation into the payout of the Sick and Vacation days paid, brought about by Plaintiff’s allegations that it was discovered Ross was not properly paid “All” of his accrued and unused Sick days from April 1, 2016 – July 31, 2018. Ross earned and did not use 18 Sick days in each of the fiscal years April 2016-March 2017 and April 2017-March 2018. Ross was only paid Per Policy 6.B.3.d Offset/Loss of Sick Time, of 12 days for each fiscal year. The additional 12 days, (6) days Apr. 2016-2017 and (6) days Apr. 2017-2018 have still not been acknowledged or paid to Ross in accordance with the Ross TA. The value of these lost Sick days, depending on the calculation used, is in excess of \$3400 still owed to Ross.

Defendant Ross argued that he received a *buyout* but it is cited as the *Ross Transition Agreement*. The charging party submits that Ross collected more money than if he had remained in office for the four (4) months left in his term. However, once Ross left office, he asked for and collected from the APFA compensation in two forms he was not entitled to per the “agreement.” One form of compensation which he received every month was MEA and SAF and Maintaining an Office Outside Residence. Mr. Ross continued to collect one thousand and fifty dollars (\$1050) a month.”

“He collected these payments for the months of: March, April, May, June and July of 2018. This stipend is clearly hinged on reimbursement related to work and not part of the National Officer salary. To accept this money is in clear violation of the intent of the Policies written that allows a representative extra compensation for working hours above and beyond their scheduled workload. By taking this money this is another violation of the Section 5 policies outlined above.”

Defendant Ross argued in Item no. 3 of the Ross Transition Agreement states “APFA agrees that Ross will continue to receive from APFA his current full salary and benefits, including full insurance coverage, through July 31, 2018. Full Salary for a National Officer, per the APFA Policy Manual, Section 5 entitles the officer to receive guaranteed MEA, SAF, and Office Outside of Residence payment. This guaranteed payment is \$1050, which is considered gross wages and recorded in “Box 1” of the National Officers W-2 tax form.

Defendant Ross argued that former APFA National Treasurer Vargas has stated in sworn testimony he used full salary vs basic salary for all calculations in compliance with the Ross Transition Agreement. This full salary calculation would include the benefits of MEA, SAF and any accrued and unused sick and vacation that he would have coming to him as President for those 5 months (4/1/16-7/31/18), as if he remained in office.

DISCUSSION AND OPINION

Defendant Ross assumed office on April 1, 2016 as National President of the APFA. In that position he is entrusted with a Fiduciary duty to the APFA for cost and expenditures. This report revealed that Defendant Ross abused his fiduciary duty to the members of the APFA. The arbitrator has consolidated certain violations in this report.

- 1. Misuse of the APFA Credit Card and**
- 2. SAF/MEA and Meal Expense Policy**

Plaintiff argued in these allegations that Defendant Ross moved into the South Lake home during the week of August 11, 2016. Defendant Ross used the APFA credit card for his personal use and was not for any Union related business activities and abused his fiduciary duty to the APFA. He charged the renting of a moving truck on August 20, 2016 to move furniture after being reimbursed for moving his belongings from Sacramento. He has purchased tools, sheets, blankets, pillows, mattresses, furniture and even smaller items such as toilet paper and candy. None of the larger items were ever inventoried or returned to the APFA upon cessation of his term of office. Defendant Ross elected to relocate to the DFW area and was afforded a moving expense reimbursement, he was not entitled to buy any furnishings using APFA funds. Plaintiff argued Defendant Ross violated Section 5.G. **Other Expenses** of the Policy Manual. Kim Ross, wife of

the Defendant packed up the California house in August 2016. Defendant Ross's wife and kids stayed in 5 different hotels as they drove across the country, including vacation stops at the Grand Canyon and Flagstaff. They used the union credit card for these hotels, except for one hotel stay on August 2nd that Ross expensed in his weekly report to the APFA. It also appears in the documentation that APFA paid for all of Ross's family meal expenses. (CLX-17, CLX-37, and CLX-42) All of these expenses were billed to APFA as part of the cost of moving the Ross family from California to Texas. Defendant Ross was not present for any of these hotel stays.

The arbitrator finds that if his family was driving directly from California to Dallas, Texas, the APFA would not have incurred additional costs for hotels, meals and mileage. It appears APFA paid for Ross's family vacation in the Grand Canyon with Defendant Ross' APFA credit card. The cost of this vacation to include meals and hotels should be borne by Defendant Ross. This is an abuse of Ross's fiduciary duty to the APFA membership. This is a per se violation of the Policy Manual.

On August 9, 2016 Defendant Ross bought tools at Home Depot on the APFA credit card. On this same date, the APFA handyman delivers APFA furniture to the South Lake home. (CLX-4). On August 12, 2016 the moving pods that Ross had rented arrived to the South Lake house. On this same date, Defendant Ross charges \$64.30 for gas at Shell Oil in South Lake on the union credit card and bills it to the move but he also claimed mileage and was paid. On August 13, 2016 Defendant Ross *purchased \$3,637 in furniture on the APFA credit card from Ashley Furniture (CLX-40)* and had it delivered to his personal residence at the South Lake home. The furniture was delivered to Kim Ross at the South Lake home in two installments – on August 18, 2016 and August 25, 2016. Defendant Ross claimed the family did not move until September 2016 but the record evidence clearly revealed they actually moved in August, 2016. A couple of bed frames and small items were returned costing \$331.28 to Ashley Furniture on August 24, 2016 (CLX-40). John Nikides testified that Defendant Ross was ordered by APFA to repay \$3600.00 to APFA for this furniture and he did so through payroll deduction. Here, Defendant Ross abused his fiduciary duty to the members of the APFA.

Plaintiff argues Defendant Ross used the APFA credit card for his own personal use. Several meals were charged on the credit card and the participants were National Officers, the Officers and their Regional Representatives as well as himself eating alone. This violates Section 5.F. **Meal Expenses/Meal Expense Allowance (MEA)**, 5. **Business Related Expenses**, a.1.2. Plaintiff argues this violates the following:

Section 5 Business Related Expenses:

- a. *Representatives are authorized to pay for and to be reimbursed for the meal, snack or beverage of a guest(s) or other business associate(s) on those occasions with a representative would reasonably be considered the host of an authorized APFA function or meeting.*
1. *Discretion and good judgment should be used when exercising this privilege and when incurring such a legitimate and necessary business-related expense. Abuse, as determined by the executive committee, may lead to the limitation of revocation of this privilege.*

2. *In no case may an individual who is otherwise receiving an APFA MEA in any manner be considered the “guest” for the purposes of this provision.*

Section 5.G of the Policy Manual provides the following:

Actual out-of-pocket expenses incurred by a member in conducting APFA business will be reimbursed to the extent provided in this policy. In all cases, receipts must be submitted to verify the expense and to substantiate reimbursement. Expense reimbursement is not intended to be for the personal profit of the APFA member, but to compensate him /her for actual expenses and losses, and is exclusive of other applicable reimbursement provisions in this policy.

Additionally, the items Defendant Ross purchased were for his personal benefit such as dry cleaning, trips to the gas station, 7-eleven, and a monthly GOGO internet subscription.

Plaintiff argued Defendant Ross violated the Meal Expense provisions of the APFA Policy Manual during his term in office. Ross claimed per diem and actual meals. He used the APFA credit card for meals at fast food restaurants by himself. As a National Officer Defendant Ross received a guarantee MEA (\$300.00 per month). The APFA Policy Manual does not permit National Officers to charge actual meals in their city of residence. National Officers are provided Guaranteed MEA instead of actual meal expense. There are no provisions for National Officers to receive actual meals. Actual meals are covered in F.2 of the Policy Manual and do not include the National Officers or other full-time representatives nor is there a working lunch exception. The only time an APFA National Officer can purchase actual meals is the hosting exception.

Defendant Ross argued with respect to *SAF/MEA and meal expenses* that he did not fail in his responsibility to act in accordance with the APFA Policy Manual by citing a violation of Section 5.F: Business Related Expenses. He states that the APFA had no policy on how to differentiate or separate any amounts from the guaranteed MEA/SAF totals when National Officers, Regional Representatives, National Chairs, or other Representatives, who are authorized a full month trip removal pay and are receiving guaranteed stipends of MEA/SAF and are considered a host of an authorized APFA meeting. APFA also had no policy in place until 2021, for a National Officer in relation to one’s union credit card practice.

Defendant Ross additionally argued the parties cited the wrong policy in support of these charges, evidence of their lack of understanding of the process and policy. No purchases were made on the APFA union credit card were submitted for reimbursement on the weekly/monthly expenses. Receipts were submitted for each credit card charge and reviewed per policy by the appropriate accounting and legal departments.

The arbitrator finds the Plaintiff provided sufficient evidence to establish merit and a violation of the Policy Manual to reveal Defendant Ross abused his fiduciary duty to the membership of the APFA. Under these circumstances, the APFA will hire an Independent Auditor to perform the task of auditing Defendant Ross purchase of meals and other items on the APFA credit card from April 1, 2016 through July 31, 2018. Record evidence revealed that he had purchased meals and used the APFA credit card for a personal vacation for his family at the Grand

Canyon and other items that are not business related. The Independent Auditor will have to determine if such meal(s) or other purchases were for conducting union business or not. Defendant Ross as the National President was required to submit documentation to support all credit card expenses for meals as well as other expenses. If no documentation was provided to support the expenses were for union related business, then Defendant Ross will be required to repay APFA for all of those expenses not substantiated. Moreover, the audit must comply with federal income tax guidelines which distinguish between personal and nonpersonal expenses. Additionally, Defendant Ross is hereby Ordered to repay all of the Independent Auditor's fee to the APFA.

3. Rental Car

Plaintiff argued Defendant Ross violated the APFA Policy Manual by having a rental car in DFW for six months. The Policy Manual in Section 5.G.1 does not allow a National Officer to have a rental car in base. Defendant Ross upon assuming office is considered for all expenses to be living in Dallas. The only way a rental car would be approved is if the APFA Representative was renting it away from their city of residence per 5.G.1.b. If it is used for personal reasons, it is considered income. Moreover Section 8.D governs the use of APFA provided vans and cars, "Automobiles owned or leased by the APFA are to be used primarily to conduct APFA business during normal business hours. After hours, they may be reserved on a first-come, first served basis for the use of representatives who reside outside of the DFW metropolitan area," Section 8.D.1. in Section 8.D.2 a Regional Representative whose residence is outside of DFW may get a rental car when leased cars are not available. Cathy Lukensmeyer testified that National Officers should not be getting a rental car in Dallas for their personal use. Defendant Ross received a rental car from March 2016 until October 16, 2016. He booked a rental on March 28, 2016 for 24 days. On May 5, 2016, Defendant Ross upgraded the car to a luxury car. The car rentals were updated several times into October 2016. At hearing, Defendant Ross denied having a rental car but when confronted with rental car receipts, he then claimed it was for his department and not for him. Several emails (June 16, 2016 extended the rental to July 29, 2016, July 18, 2018, September 30, 2016 extended to October 3, 2016) from APFA secretaries disclosed it was for Bob's rental car (CLX-45). Additionally, Ross did not have a personal car in DFW to commute to APFA headquarters. Here, the arbitrator finds Defendant Ross abused his Fiduciary duty to the membership of the APFA by renting cars for his personal use to commute to work.

Defendant Ross did not move his wife's car to Dallas until August, 2016 so Ross was using APFA rental cars exclusively during that period. He charged APFA for the mileage, hotels, gas and meals. Ross admitted he did not have a vehicle to get to work so he used the rental car. Plaintiff argued that if an Employer provides an automobile to an employee, including for commuting to and from work, that is considered a fringe benefit and is considered taxable income by the IRS. (26 CFR § 1.61-21(a)(1) - Taxation of fringe benefits.) Under the LMRDA the governing body is the APFA Board of Directors and they have an obligation to recover the money. (29 U.S.C. 501) So Defendant Ross saying the Board looked into the matter in 2019 does not resolve the matter. If it is determined Defendant Ross received over \$6200 in unlawful compensation in the form of a rental car he was not entitled to under federal labor law, the money must be paid back to the APFA.

Defendant Ross argued with respect to the *misuse of a Rental Car* was billed to the National President's department during the timeframe according to the Charging party's allegation, is

coincidental to the timeframe of the Ross relocation, but was not as a condition of the relocation. 2016 APFA Policy Manual Section 5.H – Relocation – was silent on the use of rental cars in connection with or during the timeframe of a relocation.

The arbitrator finds the Plaintiff has supported their charge to establish merit and a violation of the Policy Manual over the use of rental cars, thus, Defendant Ross abused his Fiduciary duty to the membership of the APFA. the Independent Auditor will audit Defendant Ross’ use of a rental car from April 2016 through October 2016 and determine the cost of the rental from April 2016 through October 16, 2016. If Defendant Ross did not support the use of a rental car with documentation for Union related business matters, Defendant Ross will be required to repay APFA for the use of the rental cars. Whatever the amount of dollars the Independent Auditor has determined Defendant Ross owes for using a rental car for his personal use in lieu of a union business, he shall be Ordered to repay that amount to the APFA.

4.Mileage

Plaintiff argued Defendant Ross claimed mileage that he was not entitled to, including the period he had a rental car. The AFPA Policy Manual has detailed language to a National Officer assuming office.

Relevant Provisions

Upon assuming office/appointment, National Officer(s) / Chair(s) shall be expected and, for the purposes of this policy, shall be considered to reside in the DFW area per 5.H.1.

5.G.1.b. Ground Transportation

“[1] A representative shall be reimbursed for mileage at the IRS standard mileage rate for travel to conduct APFA business, not to exceed a monthly maximum of one thousand (1000) miles. All mileage must be recorded on an “APFA Mileage Log” and submitted per Section 5.I.5. of this Policy Manual,” per Section 5G.1.b.1.

“ S/he is not authorized to claim any other expenses as provided in this policy for the purpose of personal travel between DFW and his/her permanent residence,” per Section H.5.c.

The mileage logs are included in CLX-13-19 and specify that Ross drove the following mileage:

March 2016	336 miles
April 2016	294 miles
May 2016	294 miles
June 2016	336 miles
July 2016	294 miles

Plaintiff argued Defendant Ross violated the APFA Policy Manual by claiming mileage to and from his permanent residence in Sacramento and the Sacramento airport. He claimed mileage between his Sacramento permanent residence and the Sacramento Airport at 42 miles each way. The APFA Policy Manual states that a National Officer may not claim expenses for his commute home. All commuting back to your home city is on your own money. But Defendant Ross charged mileage, parking and meals at the airport. Defendant Ross also charged APFA \$105 a month for parking his vehicle at the Sacramento Airport. This is not an authorized expense as no additional expenses for commuting home were authorized. All of this occurred at the same time Defendant Ross had a rental car.

Defendant Ross states Plaintiff's have formed their own theory and alleged that former APFA National President, Bob Ross is in violation for claiming mileage for attending meetings with the Company or claiming mileage for any event outside of APFA headquarters while conducting APFA business while using a rental car. At no time did Ross file for reimbursement for mileage from his residence to the APFA headquarters. The Charging Party did not present evidence that Ross claimed a mileage reimbursement while using a rental car and not his own vehicle. Defendant Ross submits Section 5.G.b.1.a.1., is silent on a specific vehicle to be used in the reimbursement of mileage. At any given time, an APFA Representative could be subject to using their personal vehicle or a "Rental Car" for conducting APFA business.

The arbitrator finds the plaintiff has supported their charge to establish merit and a violation of the Policy Manual. Thus, Defendant Ross abused his Fiduciary duty to the membership of the APFA by claiming mileage to and from his residence and parking his personal vehicle in the Sacramento Airport. The arbitrator requests the Independent Auditor to look at the mileage logs or statements from April 1, 2016 through October, 2016 and determine the amount of money Defendant Ross was paid for claiming mileage from the Sacramento airport and return. Defendant Ross' claimed 42 miles from the Sacramento airport to his residence and 42 miles to return to the airport on weekends. Additionally, Defendant Ross charged \$105.00 a month for parking his car at the Sacramento airport and claimed this cost to APFA for payment. The Independent Auditor shall investigate the claims for parking his car and determine how much he claimed and received payment from the APFA Whatever dollar amount the Independent Auditor has determined for mileage and parking, Defendant Ross is hereby Ordered to repay the APFA.

5. Maintaining an Office

Plaintiff withdrew this charge in their post-hearing brief.

- 6. Charges related to Ross Leaving Office as National President (Buyout)**
- 7. Sick and Vacation Payouts**
- 8. Receiving MEA and SAF when Performing no work.**

Defendant Ross left office on March 1, 2018 in the face of a DOL ordered rerun election. He was elected to a four-year term but he voluntarily resigned and negotiated a Transition Agreement to leave. The economic terms of the Transition Agreement are as follows:

- 3. APFA agrees that ROSS will continue to receive from APFA his current full salary and benefits, including full insurance coverage, through July 31, 2018.

4. APFA agrees to pay ROSS all of his accrued and unused sick and accrued and unused vacation time, from April 1, 2016 through July 31, 2018.
5. APFA agrees to pay ROSS, upon his request, a one-time lump sum in the total amount of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), which represents ROSS's moving expenses. ROSS shall present the moving expenses to a APFA for payment through 2019.

Plaintiff argued that nowhere in the exit package language does it specify that Defendant Ross should get paid MEA and SAF expense payments for the months he is not working in March, April, May, June and July 2016. Yet, Defendant Ross received \$1050 a month in these payments for five months for a total of \$5250. MEA and SAF are considered expenses. Salary is included in Section 6-National Officer Salary and benefits. In Section 5-Trip Removal and Expense Policy is where SAF and MEA are located and discussed. The APFA Constitution defines salary in Section 6.A which provides, "The salary of the National President shall be equivalent to the highest purser flight attendant pay rates, including international override pay, for a flight attendant based on 116 hours monthly."

Section 6: National Officer Pay and Benefits

B.1: Vacation

- a. National officers shall be entitled to thirty-five (35) days of paid vacation to be taken in each fiscal year while in office or the seniority respective vacation allowance s/he is contractually entitled to as a Flight Attendant, whichever is greater. This calculation will not be based on the Article 6.H of the Collective Bargaining Agreement referring to "trips missed." This vacation allowance may be taken at the discretion of the National Officer, however, not more than fourteen (14) consecutive days taken at any one time.
- b. National Officers should schedule their vacations so as to avoid the simultaneous absence of more than two (2) National Officers. In no case shall the National President and the National Vice President be on vacation simultaneously.
- c. At the end of a fiscal year, up to fourteen (14) days of any unused APFA vacation allowance, as provided in B.1.a above, will be paid to the National Officer at a rate prorated on the National Officers' annual salary for the period of APFA vacation allowance owed, less applicable state and federal taxes. If the National Officer is entitled to more than thirty-five days vacation, up to twenty-one (21) days will be paid as stated above.
- d. At the beginning of a term, the National Officer should be paid by the Company for any vacation allowance accrued as a flight attendant.
- e. At the end of the term, the APFA will ensure that the departing National Officer is provided with the vacation time to which s/he would ordinarily be entitled as if the National Officer had been an active Flight Attendant for the previous and current calendar years. If the company does not provide the out-going officer with the appropriate vacation allowance accrued for the previous and current calendar year the APFA will:

1. Provide payback of accrued vacation allowance to be taken in corresponding consecutive vacation days in a block(s) that is seniority respective at his/her domicile per Article 6.1 of the AA/APFA Collective Bargaining Agreement, within 13 months following the end of the applicable term; or
2. The APFA will provide the departing National Officer with the appropriate Flight Attendant vacation by means of cash reimbursement at a rate prorated on the National Officers annual salary for the period of APFA vacation allowance owed less applicable state and federal taxes.

Plaintiff argued that Defendant Ross was paid 14 days of vacation for fiscal year 2017 which ran from April 2016 and through March 2017. Ross used four vacation days and was entitled to be paid out 14 of the remaining 31 days. Ross was paid that amount in 2017. In fiscal year 2018 Ross was entitled to be paid out an additional 14 vacation days as he used 6 days and should have received the maximum 14 days. Ross was also entitled to his end of term vacation which provides that he can receive vacation he would have accrued during present and previous year. For bidding purposes as a Flight Attendant, he should have received 35 days of vacation. So, the total amount Ross should have received in 2018 was 49 days which would have been 35 days for the end of term and 14 days maximum payout for fiscal year 2018. This is on top of the 14 days Ross already received for fiscal year 2018.

Plaintiff additionally argued that Ross received 101.44 days paid out in the amount of \$38,574.68. Part of this payment includes the inflated pay which is the subject of a separate violation. Ross was overpaid 52.44 hours of vacation.

Defendant Ross argued the Ross TA is controlling. Defendant Ross would be paid any and all accrued and unused sick and vacation from April 1, 2016 – July 31, 2018. The calculation of the unused days was to be paid as though Ross was able to use any of those days while in office as President for his remaining 5 months had he not resigned. There was no agreement that these days were not to be paid per Policy as the Charging Party insists. An investigation into the payout of the Sick and Vacation days paid, brought about by the Charging Party's allegations, revealed Ross was not properly paid all of his accrued and unused Sick days from April 1, 2016 – July 31, 2018. Ross earned and did not use 18 Sick days in each of the fiscal years April 2016-March 2017 and April 2017-March 2018. Ross was only paid Per Policy 6.B.3.d Offset/Loss of Sick Time, of 12 days for each fiscal year. The additional 12 days, (6) days Apr. 2016-2017 and (6) days Apr. 2017-2018 have still not been acknowledged or paid to Ross in accordance with the Ross TA. The value of these lost Sick days, depending on the calculation used, is in excess of \$3400 is still owed to Ross.

The arbitrator finds that MEA and SAF is guaranteed to the National Officers to compensate them for not working as a Flight Attendant. The TA provides for "Full Salary" including benefits. While one can argue that MEA and SAF is a guaranteed benefit, the Policy Manual states it is not wages or benefits but rather are expenses as stated in Section 5 of the Policy Manual. The TA does not mention MEA and SAF as a benefit but the purpose of providing a guaranteed MEA and SAF to the National Officers so they would not suffer monetarily. MEA and

SAF is a guaranteed expense to be paid monthly to the National Officers. If Defendant Ross did not receive the MEA and SAF that he was guaranteed as a National Officer, it would then be reasonable to assume that he would suffer monetarily. The TA states he will continue to receive his current full salary and benefits. The language regarding benefits in Section 6 of the Policy Manual and expenses in Section 5 of the Policy Manual is clear and unambiguous. However, if the BOD enters into a TA with an employee to pay his full salary for an additional 5 months without working then the TA language would be in conflict with the language over expenses (guaranteed MEA and SAF for National Officers) in Section 5 of the Policy Manual. During these five months of the TA that Defendant Ross was paid his full salary, no evidence was introduced that Defendant Ross worked as a Flight Attendant while receiving guaranteed MEA and SAF. Under normal circumstances, expenses are listed in box 1 of a W-2 but they are not considered wages or salary. It is therefore, the Opinion of this arbitrator the intent of the TA reached between Attorney Mark Richards, Robert Ross and the 2018 BOD was for the purpose of maintaining the “status quo ante” for Defendant Ross. Thus, it would be reasonable to conclude Defendant Ross received MEA and SAF for the months of March through July 2018 as a guaranteed expense benefit. However, it should be noted that MEA and SAF are expenses and are not to be included in or considered with his full salary for use in the payout determination of accrued sick and vacation leave. For these reasons, the arbitrator is of the Opinion this charge over MEA and SAF should be dismissed.

With respect to sick and vacation payout, the APFA Board of Directors has determined that Defendant Ross was overpaid in the amount of \$5,436.47 in 2018. “The Board’s finding was based on the results of a review from an independent accounting firm which determined that the formula used to determine the daily rate for your sick and vacation payout was incorrect.” Record evidence revealed National Treasurer Vasquez admitted he had changed the formula without the approval of the BOD or the EC.

Moreover, it is the arbitrator’s understanding that Defendant Ross has refused to repay \$5,436.47 to APFA and is presently in litigation to recoup the money owed to APFA. The arbitrator finds this is very troublesome in view of the fact that he is a standing Board member and the other National Officers have acknowledged the computation of their debt and has either paid their debt in full or have arranged to pay off their debt. As National President, Defendant Ross was elected to a position of trust with the responsibility of protecting APFA assets. Ross has a Fiduciary duty to the membership of the APFA and this arbitrator finds that he has abused this trust.

It is therefore arbitrator’s Opinion, Defendant Ross has failed and abused his Fiduciary Duty. The non-payment of these monies reveals Defendant Ross is not accepting this responsibility. Thus, it is this arbitrator’s Opinion that Defendant Ross should be and is hereby Ordered to immediately repay the APFA \$5,436.47.

Leasing an Apartment at the Bear Creek Complex

The APFA provides National Officers two choices for relocating to the Dallas metroplex. They can either accept a corporate apartment or they can accept the relocation moving expense entitling them up to \$10,000 in moving expenses. But they are required to select their choice before they move. Here, the record evidence revealed Defendant Ross accepted both choices. Plaintiff argued that Defendant Ross leased an apartment at the Bear Creek Complex on June 1, 2016.

Defendant Ross testified and denied leasing an apartment at the Bear Creek Complex but after Plaintiff showed him documentation, Defendant Ross then admitted that he had leased the apartment at the Bear Creek Complex for one year to be paid by APFA.

On Defendant Ross's weekly report, he claimed that he was house hunting on June 7 and 8, 2016. Defendant Ross explained that his children's school in California ended in June 2016. Kim Ross, packed household items into pods without furniture because their furniture was too large for the South Lake home and was delivered in August 2016. Defendant Ross decided to order furniture from Ashley furniture and ordered \$3,637.00 worth of furniture on August 13, 2016 with the APFA credit card. Defendant Ross denied that he had ordered the furniture for his residence, that it was ordered for the corporate apartment because it had no furniture. Documentation was presented to Defendant Ross revealing he had the furniture delivered to the South Lake residence on August 18 and 25, 2016. Thus, Defendant Ross chose both options for his own personal benefit and was not looking out for APFA's benefit. He also acquired APFA furniture to be moved to his residence per Mike Trapp's testimony when he was not entitled to do so. As a result of his actions, the corporate apartment he leased for his own personal benefit at the Bear Creek Complex cost APFA \$8,106.13 which is an unnecessary expense for the APFA.

Thus, it is the arbitrator's Opinion, that Defendant Ross abused his Fiduciary duty to the membership of the APFA and should be assessed the cost of leasing that apartment in the amount of \$8,106.13.

Conclusion:

The arbitrator finds that throughout this proceeding, Defendant Ross *intentionally and willfully* ignored the provisions of the APFA Policy Manual and thus, has violated and abused his fiduciary duty entrusted to him by the APFA membership. Ross's testimony was inconsistent and not forthright. Because Ross abused his position of trust as well as his fiduciary duty to the membership of the APFA, he can no longer hold a position of trust with the APFA. Moreover, Article VII, Section 1 of the APFA Constitution provides that:

1. Any member is subject to fine, suspension or expulsion, or suspension from or removal from office, for any of the following acts:

.....

- F. Willful violation of an express Article of this Constitution, or of a proper and express written resolution or policy of the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee;

Here, Defendant Ross has overwhelmingly violated the APFA Policy Manual and APFA Constitution. Ross has refused to repay APFA for an inappropriate overpayment in the amount of \$5,436.47. The Union has been forced to put the matter in collections after Ross refused and is now forced to commence a lawsuit against Ross. The policy manual has a procedure for APFA representatives to follow if they disagree with the determination on any expenses which is to appeal to the APFA Executive Board and Board of Directors per Section 5.B. Ignoring the Board of Directors is not an option, especially *for a sitting Board member*. John Nikides testified that Ross's refusal to repay APFA as a sitting Board member undermines the Union, and the memberships faith in its officers.

Plaintiff argued that Defendant Ross should be expelled from membership. It is the Opinion of this arbitrator that Defendant Ross should be prohibited from serving in any official position for life within the APFA organization that is set forth and included in the APFA Constitution and Policy Manual that is covered or identified. Additionally, if Ross currently holds any official position presently, he is to resign said position. This is to bar Ross from any official position for life other than that of member.

REMEDY

1. The APFA will hire an Independent Forensic Auditor to audit Robert Ross' weekly reports, monthly reports and APFA credit card charges from April 1, 2016 through July, 2018 and perform the following tasks:

Specifically:

- a. The Auditor shall inspect the receipts for the Ross family vacation taken in the Grand Canyon in August 2016. Ross claimed all of hotel stays, meals and mileage charges as relocation moving expenses when some are for a personal vacation. Please determine what costs should not have been claimed as relocation moving expenses. Ross is liable for the excess cost and is hereby Ordered to repay APFA for all inappropriate charges!
 - b. The Auditor shall inspect Ross' APFA credit card usage for personal and group meals and purchases for personal items such as tools, toiletries, bath towels, and candy from April 1, 2016 through July 2018 and determine the cost of all inappropriate charges. If no documentation was provided to support each purchase was a union related business cost, then Ross is liable for all inappropriate charges and is hereby Ordered to repay the APFA for all inappropriate charges!
 - c. The Auditor shall inspect all of Ross' rental car usage from April 1, 2016 through October 16, 2016 and determine if these rentals were for union related business. APFA paid for the rental cars but there should be documentation to show if it was for union related business. If not, Ross is to be assessed the cost of the rental cars during the above period and is hereby Ordered to repay APFA for inappropriate rental car usage!
 - d. The Auditor shall inspect all of Ross' claimed mileage from the Sacramento Airport to his residence (42 miles) and return (42 miles) as well as all monthly parking of his personal car. He claimed \$105.00 per month from April 1, 2016 through July 2016 to park his car at the Sacramento airport. Ross is to be assessed the mileage and monthly parking he claimed and Ross is hereby Ordered to repay APFA for all of these inappropriate charges!
2. Ross is hereby Ordered to immediately repay the APFA \$5,436.47 per the finding of the APFA Board of Directors. An independent accounting firm determined the formula used to determine the daily rate assessed for sick and vacation payout was incorrect.
 3. Ross is hereby Ordered to repay the APFA \$8,106.13 for leasing an apartment at the Bear Creek Complex where he had no intention of occupying.
 4. Ross is hereby fined and Ordered to repay the APFA for all of the Arbitrator's Fee for this arbitration.

5. Ross is hereby ordered to repay the APFA the full cost of hiring the Independent Forensic Auditor.
6. Ross is hereby Ordered to repay \$3,637.00 to the APFA for all of the furniture he had purchased and delivered to his residence located in South Lake, Texas.
7. Ross is prohibited from serving in any official position within the APFA organization that is set forth and included in the APFA Constitution and Policy Manual that is covered or identified. If Ross currently holds any official position presently, he is to resign said position. This is to bar Ross from any official position for life other than that of member.
8. The APFA if it hasn't done so, must create a separate body of trained forensic accountants to oversee the annual audit and to create procedures and recommendations to preclude fraud for the BOD's review and action to be included within the Policy Manual. National Officers or Officers who have the authority to extend APFA to credit or use of an APFA credit card must be held economically responsible. The language created must be very clear and unambiguous. Training over the LMRDA must be a requirement for all National Officers or any person who can extend APFA to credit and whom is given an APFA credit card. These individuals must sign a document declaring and attesting that they have read and understand their responsibilities in using an APFA credit card or extending credit to the APFA for rental cars, apartments, etc., and that negligence will not be tolerated and will be dealt with severe penalties.
9. The arbitrator shall retain jurisdiction over any issue involving this remedy only. Moreover, if the Independent Auditor determines any monies are due from Ross, that will be the amount to be assessed or due for repayment to the APFA. The APFA shall either Order said repayment from Ross or submit the Independent Auditors findings to have this arbitrator issue a Supplemental Decision and Remedy.

AWARD

The grievance is sustained in part and denied in part.

Issued in San Antonio, Texas the 19th day of March, 2022.


Ruben R. Armendariz, Arbitrator

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

Robert (Bob) Ross

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Eldorado County, CA
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Kerri Phillips, K.D. Phillips Law Firm, PLLC, 5700 Tennyson Pkwy, Ste 300
Plano, Texas 75024 (972) 327-5800

DEFENDANTSAssociation of Professional Flight Attendants, McGaughey, Reber
and Associates, Julie Hedrick and Erik Harris

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Gregg County, TX
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF
THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff ☒ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant ☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- | | PTF | DEF | | PTF | DEF |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Citizen of This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Citizen of Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Foreign Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.](#)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark <input type="checkbox"/> 880 Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016 SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a)) <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit (15 USC 1681 or 1692) <input type="checkbox"/> 485 Telephone Consumer Protection Act <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
REAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	CIVIL RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education PRISONER PETITIONS Habeas Corpus: <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty Other: <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition <input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement	Brief description of cause: Seeks redress for unfair credit reporting, and various torts in the area of labor management IMMIGRATION <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions		

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☒ 1 Original Proceeding ☐ 2 Removed from State Court ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened ☐ 5 Transferred from Another District (specify) ☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer ☐ 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
15 U.S.C. § 1681 et seq Fair Credit Reporting Act; 29 U.S.C § 412 Labor Management Disclosure Act

Brief description of cause

Seeks redress for unfair credit reporting and various torts in the area of labor management

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: ☐ Yes ☐ No**VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY**

(See instructions):

JUDGE _____ DOCKET NUMBER _____

DATE

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

04/19/2022

/s/ Kerri Phillips

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # _____ AMOUNT _____ APPLYING IFP _____ JUDGE _____ MAG. JUDGE _____

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
 - (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
 - (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
- United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here. United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
- Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
- Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
- Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
- Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441.
- Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
- Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
- Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
- Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
- Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
- PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7.** Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service.
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
- Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
- Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.